The United States squadron in the Stedi-terrantan, consisting of the Constitution, the Ontario, and Nonsuch, sailed in June Isabon a cruise up the Archipelago to Smyrna. The following is an extract from a letter from a young Midshipman on board the Constitution to his father in New-York, relating some interesting particulars of the vojage -[Com Adv. -"June 17th, 1822-Arrived off the Island Milo, situated at the entrance of the

Archipelago. The inhabitants are Greeks, and principally pilots the the Archipelago; and vessels bound up usually stop here to proture one, as the many small difficult in consequence of the many small islands and tocks which are laid down inphlands and rocks which are landown in-correctly on the charts, and with which Yew persons except these pilots are well ac-quainted. A French brig of war which shad welved in the harbour a little while be-fore, had reported us to be a Turkish aquadron from our having a red pendant at the mainmast head, which we had used merely to show the wind; this intelligence threw the inhabitants into some consternation. and they were preparing to defend them selves when weapproached, & shewing our colours, we were soon recognized astriands. Our pi of informed us that the Greek and Turkish squadrons were cruising in the vieinity of Smyrna; that the former, by reason of their inferiority to the latter, dared not venture an engagement, buttook every opportunity to harrass the enemy and cap ture their vessels by stratagem. The Thrkish fleet consists of several line of battle ships and smaller vessels to the amount of The Greek squadron consists of 8. or 10 sail, but none larger than the Chtario. After leaving Alilo, where we took on board a pilot without coming to anchor, we observed on the 19th, at 2 P. M a great fire in the direction of the Island of Scio, then distant about 15 or 20 miles, and in about an hour and a half afterwards, we saw and a violent explosion, and it was the general opinion on board, that some vessel had taken fire either in the Greek or Tur-kish squadrons and blown up. At noon we discovered the Turkish squadron beating up the Straits of Scio, and could plain discern their red entiens in the a ter moon the Nonsuch spoke an Austrian brig who confirmed our conjecture as to the fire and explosion of the previous evening. The Austrian informed us that white the Turkish squadron was at anchor in the Straits of Scio, the Greeks sent in two fire ships one of which succeeded in getting along side the Admiral's ship of 80 gans, and blew her up with 1700 souls on board. She had in all 2000 on board, principally soldiers, of whom only 3 0 were saved. other fire ship was discovered as she was attempting to get alongside the Vice-Admiwho was at anchor, surrounded by the rest of the fleet, all of whom, on discovering the Admiral on fire, immediately cut their cables and went to sea. We were in-formed that the situation of the fleet was such, that had the Vice Admiral taken fire, the whole squadron would have been destroyed. We passed soon afterwards some of the wreck of the Admiral, and among other things picked up an elegant silk bed quilt, which no doubt had belonged to the cabin of the Captain Pacha—several dead bodies at the same time drifted by us.

On getting to the northward of Scio, we

trance of the Gulph of Smyrna, apparentheating in, and consisting of 32 sail -We dispatched the Nonsuch to communi cate with the Vice Admiral, but on her ap proaching them, they all made sail stood from her, apprehending,, possibly, she was a Greek fire-ship. The Nonsuch continued to chase, but was unable to come up with them. Having a strong sea breeze in our favour, we stood in for the harbour, and anchored below the fort, about twelve miles from the town. With some difficulty we got permission on the 23d to pass the fort and go up to Smyrra, the Grand Bashaw being apprehensive that we-were Greeks or fire vessels in disguise. On the 24th, we got under way and sailed up the harbour with the Nonsuch and Ontario in company, and anchored abreast of the town We found lying there four French frigates, one Datch do and one English with two sloops of war, and two Austrian brigs. We were informed by the master of an American brig, who arrived here shortly before us, that is coming through the Straits of Scio, he had picked up the first lieutenant of the Purkish Admiral, alive, about four hours after the explosion, and brought him place; he also informed us that the Greeks had succeeded in capturing a fine brig of 18 guns, at the same time. We were soon tired of Smyrna; it is without exception, the vilest hole I ever saw or heard of. The houses are saldom more than two stories, and those very low, the streets are narrow and dirty, and are prin cipally covered over like some of our mar ket places; perhaps, however, I did not see the best part of the city. All the Turks are armed with a brace of pistols and cutlass—some have three or four of each, and the least word, or even a look, from a Greek, of whom there are a great many slaves here, is returned with cutting him down or blowing out his brains; an in stance of this kind occurred a short time after our arrival, and to which one of our officers was a witness; the poor Greek however was not killed, but had his shoul nowever was not killed, but had his shoulder most severely gashed. Smyrna is divided into two towns, commonly called Frank and Turk town. The former is the residence of the Franks, (a name given by the Turks to all Christians) and the latter is occupied by the Turks, although the Franks have free access to it, except dur-ing the Turkish festivals on holy days, when it is death for a Frank to be found there. One of their festivals had just ended when we arrived here, and it was not con-sidered safe as yet to venture into Turk-town. I was on shore but 3 or 4 hours, & was never before so heartily disgusted with a place. I had frequently to jump out of the way for fear of being fred down by a big six foot high Turk, for these fellows are not very ceremonious here about inside walks, and such a little fellow as f, had to dodge them as well as I could.

discovered the Turkish squadron at the en

We sailed from Smyina on the 25th of June, and on the 28th, have too off the island of Ipsera, and sent a boat into the island of speers, and sent a boat into the harbour. A number of the inhabitants came on board, and appeared to be very glad to see us, being under the impression that we had come to assist them against the Turks; and would not believe to the contrary, until convinced by the Commodofe that we were not authorised by our govern ment to take any part in the contest. They informed us that their squadron, consisting cannot fail of 33 sail (the largest of which is not over

400 tous) was in pursuit of the Turkish Rest, and watching for a favourable opportuoity to attack them, or send in another Breblip. They also informed us that Attens, which had been for sometime in the hands of the Turks, had been re taken. A mong those who came on beard to see us, three were pointed out who were in the fire ships which blew up the Turkish.

Admiral. On the 1st of July we arrived off the harbour of Idra, in the island of the same name, situated about 45 miles to the north and west of Mile "It being the intention of the Commodore to stop but a few hours we did not strohor, and I had no opportu-nity of going sahore. This is said to be the strongest island the Greeks have in their possession; it is well fortified, and the town makes a fine appearance from the bay. A great many of the inhabitants, as usual, came on board to see the ship. They were much disappointed when informed that we had not come to essist them, which was almost the first question they asked.— They were very particular in their enqui They were very particular in their enqui-ries respecting America, its government, population, commerce, &c &c on all which points they received very ample in-formation from our Commodore. They told us that they were in daily expectation of being assisted by the Americans, or some of the European powers, from whom they had solicited succour in their struggle for freedom-that, at all events, it was their determination to hold out by themselves as ong as possible, and that they had every thing prepared for embarking for America with their families, should they be driven to that extremity. The Commodore went ashore to pay his respects to the Comman dant of the place, and was saluted on land

ing, with 18 guns.
We have received intelligence here from Candia, by the arrival at Milo of the French sloop of war Olivia, Captain Begoin, who was at Candia at the arrival of the Egypti-an Heet and at their landing The Ipsariots, (a Grecian people,) after suffering them to land and pitch their tents, had attacked and killed a great number of them, so much so that the camp remained covered with dead bodies. An immense number of the Turks who endeavoured to swim off to their fleet were drowned, and the remainder, with Hassan Pacha, their chief, and son of Me hemet Ali Pacha of Egypt, were fortunate enough to eave themselves in the fortress of Caunea. Capt. B also informs that he had a private conversation with Hassan Pacha, who told him, with a great deal of sang froid, the dreadful errand with which he had been charged, which was to destroy all the Greeks in the Archipelago; but, happily for the Greeks, he had failed in his eliterprise. Among the transports which had carried the Turkish troops, there were six English merchantmen, which he had observed with their colours flying many hours after the landing. Our ships cruising on the western coast of Greece, inform us by letters dated the 10th and 22d of June, that the Souliots, (a Grecian people) being blockaded by 24000 Turks, under the command of Churchist Pacha, had vigorously attacked them during the night, killed 2000 of them, taken 300 prisoners, and put the rest to flight. There were also in that fleet, Austrian ships, which served as transports for the expedition against Can-

Before sailing for the Archipelago, and while we lay at Leghorn, our ship was thronged with visitors; among the princi pal ones was Lord Byron. He appeared to be much embarrassed when he first came on board, and with difficulty made out to introduce his companion, an Italian Count All the officers of our ship and of the On tario, together with our consul and lady, were at the gangway to receive him, and as we all stared away at his lordship without much reserve, it is no wonder he was a little disconcerted. He afterwards made a visit to the Ontario, and Captain Chauncy was so much pleased with him, that he complimented him with a salute of 17 guns and on his departure manned the yards and gave him three cheers. His lordship was very much pleased to see in Capt. Chaun cey's cabin a very elegant edition of his works, and observed that it was the greatest compliment Capt. C. could possibly have paid him.

USEFUL.

From the American Farmer.

The following recipe comes from the hands, of a lady, eminent for the neat and judicious management of all her household concerns; we can say from happy experi-ence, that tables spread under her super-intendance, are always inviting, as well for the variety of good things, as for the taste with which they are displayed.

TO PRESERVE TOMATOES THRO' THE WINTER.

THRO' THE WINTER.

Peel the Tomatoes, cut them small, and stew them without water, their own juice being sufficient: season them with salt, per yer, graled ginger, garlic pounded fine, to your taste—when cool, put them up in bottles and cork them yo as to exclude the air—look at them frequently, if you observe an effervescence of mould, or a disposition to foment-heat them over a slow fire-they must be done in an earthen pan, or the fine red colour will not be so well preserved—they require to be kept on the fire some considerable time, until some are wasted or they will not keep-when the weather i cool there will be no further trouble with

	From a Liverpool paper of July 10.	
	BRITISH N	
	10 of 120 guns-1200	31 of 42 guns-130
	1 of 112 guns - 112	2 of 38 gans 7
	3 of 110 guns - 330	3 of 36 guns 10
	1 wf 108 guns 108	2 of 34 guns 6
	2 of 106 guns - 212	2 of 30 guns 6
	5 of 104 guns 520	20 of 28 guns - 56
	4 of 98 guns - 392	13 of 26 guns - 33
	l of 86 guns - 86	6 of 24 guns 14
1	7 of 84 guns- 588	4 of 22 guns 8
	1 of 82 guns 82	16 of 20 guns 39
1	13 of 80 guns-1040	64 of 18 guns-11!
	7 of 78 guns 546	6 of 16 guns 5
1	3 of 76 guns 228	5 of 14 guns 7
1	86 of 74 guns-6361	20 of 12 guns 24
-	7 of 64 guns - 418	62 of 10 guns 65
	11 of 60 guas - 660	1 of 9 guns-
1	5 of 58 guns - 290 1 of 56 guns - 56	2 of 8 guns 1
1	1 of 56 cuns 56	5 of 6 guns
1	8 of 50 guns 400	2 of 4 guns
Ì	2 of 48 gans - 96	5
	67 of 46 guns_3082	515 vessels & 22,32
	4 of 44 guns- 176	guny.

This table we have drawn up from the Quarterly Navy List, published, and it cannot fail to be interesting to the pub-

THE U. S. SCHR. GRAMPUS, a Cape. Gregory, arrived at Charleston on the 18th int. with ther prike, the Spanish privateer Pelhyra, or Panehita, of Porta, Rico. The Grampus brought in 76 price. ners, and has not during her whole cruise lost a single man.

lost a single man.

This privateer had been actively engaged in committing depredations upon American versels. She had demanded a sight of the papers of a brig under convoy of the Grampus on the 9th August, but was positively refused by capt. Gregory, who was not at the time acquainted with the predatory warfare she had been carrying ou against delence-less merchantmen. On the same evening the Grampus arrived at St. Thomas, where Gapt. Gregory received the depositions of several American ship masters in that port, whose vessels had been plundered by her. He immediately conceived it to be his duty to take her should he again fall in with her, which he had the good fortune to do on the 16th following, while convoying several vessels to Curacoa. 'The privateer being required to surrender as a pirate, her cap tain affected not to understand said; and on its being repeated, he fired a broadside and volley of musquetry into the Grampus. This bro't on an action which lasted three and a half minutes, in which time the Palmyra was reduced to a wreck and compelled to strike She had one killed

The only injury received by the Gram-pus, was a few shot holes in her sails and

rigging.
The be people of St. Thomas were much pleased at the capture, & set a subscription on foot to reward the crew of the Grampus. This, however, Capt Gregory would not permit to be carried into effect

Eleven of the prisoners, who were sick, were sent by Capt. Gregory to Porto Rico, with a letter to the Governor, informing him of the cause of the capture, and expressing a wish that the harmony exist ing between the two countries might not be interrupted by it.
Several of the prisoners have been iden-

tified as part of the Cape Antonio gang.

LAW CASE. Doylestown, (Bucks Co) Penn. Sept. 17.
In the Court of Common Pleas, a trial of

In the Court of Common Pleas, a trial of a very interesting nature took place:
Paul Beck, Jr. of the city of Philadelphia, brought an Ejectment against John Henry Augustus Claudius, for the possession of a valuable property, situate in the Borough of Bristol, which he purchased at Sheriff's Sala in May 1817, during the Sheriff's of Bristol, which he purchased at Sherifi's Sale, in May, 1817, during the Sheriffalty of Thomas G. Kennedy, Esq. The purchase money was \$3000

Chauncey, Horace Binney, and John Fox,

For the Defendant, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and Abraham Chapman, Esqrs Edward Ingersoll, Esq. was also retained—but ill health prevented his attendance.

founded on an article called a Marriage Con-

tract, of the following purport:—
It appears that on Sunday, the 10th of August, 1800, Mr. Claudius married Frederica Gallenkamp, at Lippstadt, in Westpha lia, Germany; and that he received on the succeeding day in trust for his wife, 617 Carolins-884 Frederics D'Or, and 136 Ducats of Holland, being together of the value of \$6496 36-money of the United States, this amount to be for the sole and unlimited use of Mrs. Claudius, under the very express condition, that neither the a bove monies, nor the real or personal property, which Mr. C. should heir from his Mother should be disposed of in any manner, except according to the will and unlimited and only proper disposal of Mrs. Claudius, or her lawful heirs. This agreement was executed in a formal manner, in the presence of his Mother and Susanna Gallenkamp, the Mother of Mrs. Claudius. Mr. Claudius went first to London, and aftransact business, being compensated by a liberal salary of about \$2000 per annum, and a commission of one per cent, on all sales effected expenses paid by his employ-

Some of the facts of the case follow—Paul Claudius, who appears to have possessed his confidence-and was his creditor to a large amound In August 1818, they liquidated their accounts, and Mr. Claudius was a debtor to the amount of \$13,000 For this sum he executed a Judgment Bond to Mr. Beck on the 3d of August, 1815, paya-ble in 18 months; which was entered on the Record of the 14th of August of the same year. Mr Claudius was at that time, and s now, in possession of the property refer red to, which, with its original cost and em-bellishments by Mr. Claudius, is estimated

Messrs. Reed, Hutchinson and Church. had regularly conveyed the property to Mr. Claudius. And as a security for the payment of a debt exceeding \$12,000, Mr. and Mrs. Claudius, in November and December, 18.4, transferred, the property by a regular Deed to Ernest Swendler, transferred, when the debt was paid — It appeared that all this which Swendler relinquished in favour of Mrs. Claudius—and that Swendler, on the 9th of Nosember, 1815, conveyed the property to a Mr. Jones, in trust for Mrs. Claudius. It was not proved, or contended in court, that Mr. Claudius had set apart the amount of money referred to in the Mar-riage Settlement-nor referred to it in any of his transactions, until this deed to Jones, in trust of Mrs. Claudius .- But it was contended, that Mr. Claudius.—But it was con-tended, that Mr. Claudius, by his own books, was a bankrupt to the amount of \$3500, on the 1st. of January, 1811—that in 1816, he was a bankrupt to the amount \$120,000, and 70,000 dollars in debt when he wound up his concerns; that he had ilv-ed in a style of great extravagance; and that his expences exceeded 6000 dollars per annum. In referring to what was termed the marriage settlement, Mr. Chauncey termed it "a device by which Mr. Claudius, in case of insolvency, intended to save a plank, on which he and Mrs. Claudius mights wim. -And also contended that no settlement was made of any portion of the estate in lavour of Mrs. Claudius, natil after Beck's judgment was obtained.
The allegation of Mr. Ingersoll, is, that

the property is bona fide that of Mrs. Claudius, and held in trust for her by Mr. Jones.

The cause was very ably argued.
At about one o'clock on Saturday, a respectable jury received the President's charge, and retired. They returned into Court at 8 M. With a verdief for the PLAINTIFF—with Six Cents, Damages, and Six Cents Costs;—when the Court adjourned.

[Penn, Correspondent.

The last statement of the number of deaths of the yellow fever how prevailing in this city, amounted to 112. We understand that account to have been made up to 84 turday late, that is the 14th of September

As far as we have been able to collect the number of cases of the disease from the dally reports, there have been about 220 in the whole. This number also includes all those who are known to have sickened in the country, and all those who were sick on the 16th. From this state of facts, is would seem that one half of the whole number of cases that have been reported have terminated fatally. According to our recollection of former times, when the fover has egisted here and elsewhere, the proportion of deaths was much smaller than this Statement exhibits. It has been here-tofore a frequent remark among the physicians, that the disease was the most mortal in the earlier stages of its prevalence, but that afterwards it grew milder and yielded more readily to medical remedies. We could wish that the facts relating to this view of the subject might be carefully col-

THE FEVER AT NEW YORK

lected, that a more accurate comparison in these respects, between the present and former instances of tife disease, may be [N. Y. Daily Adv.

CUMMING AND MCDUFFIE.

Accounts received in this city, state that ter the release of Col Cumming, in North Carolina, (in which they were to have fought.) Mr. McDuffie proposed to fight him on the 2d or 3d inst. To this proposal, it is said, Col. Cumming objected on account of faligue, and offered to meet him on the 4th. Mr. AlcDuffie, in reply, stated that as the challenged party, he had the right of chosing the time of meeting, and if his proposition was not acceded to, he would conposition was not acceded to, he would consider himself as penally discharged from any further notice of the business. This proposal not being finally accepted by Col C. Mr. Mr Duffie, left the place, and arrived in Greenville, S. C. on the 5th inst. The next day, Col. Cumming reached there, & posted Mr McDuffie, who treated his answering the left of the control of tagonist, we learn, in the same manner. Both gentlemen then started for their homes, and thus rests the affair for the present. Charleston Patriot.

A WARNING TO THE CREDULOUS AND ALL FORTUNE TELLERS. In Norfolk, on the 11th inst. Joseph Lewis was tried and sentenced to 18 years imprisonment for the murder of Jack Bass. Lewis's wife had been sick; and on his cor sulting a negro doctor, the fellow informed him some hody had reregies been on the service of but a service upon her. The wife believed it was bass, and her opinion was confirmed by a female named Evans, who pretended to be a FORTUNE-TELLER, and who was also consulted Lewis armed with a gun immediately repaired to the house of poor Bass, and shot him.
The woman, Evans, was also arraigned

for imposing upon the ignorant, and not being able to give security, was committed to

HOW TO RILL THE D-1. A lad aged 12 years, in Westerly, (R. I.) ne day last week while going to pasture alter his cows, had occasion to pass through a wood, where he discovered on a tree, at some distance from the ground, a large and furious looking animal. The boy ran home and told his parents that he had seen the devil! His father promised his son a quarter of a dollar if he would kill him. The boy took his father's gun, charged it well, and repaired with all haste to the woods where he again found the aforesaid animal Having placed a state almost directly under him to rest his gun upon, he fired and down fell a Panther, weighing one hundred and forty pounds, which he quickly despatched. N. L. Advocate.

PLAX.

Another machine has been invented by Samuel Davidson, of Romulus, N. Y. for dressing flax. Its whole cost, including the patent right, is only forty dollars. It has been tried by many of the most respec-table farmers. They estimate the saving in labour at three-fourths, and the saving in flax a one fifth, compared with the com-mon mode; while it leaves the texture of the thread unbroken By the use of this machine the process of rotting may be dispensed with as it will answer for dressing the flax either with or without rotting.

[Ev. Post.

THE NEW BOUNDARY LINE_The following resolves were passed at Cornwall, U. C. on the 9th Aug, by a respectable meeting. The Hon, Neil M'Lean in the

"Resolved, That it appears if the boundary line as lately published, he carried into effect, there will be no water communication with Lower Canada, as the line will come within a few yards of the Canadian shore, including no part of the navigable channel of the river. "Resolved, That should the Lower Long

Sault and Barnhart's Island be given up, it will in effect be surrendering all right to the free navigation of St. Lawrence "Resolved, That a memorial be present

ed to the gevernor general, praying his immediate interference with his majesty's government, to prevent the ratification of the agreement entered into by the commission

There is; undoubtedly, weight in the fore going considerations. It is difficult, however, to conceive the mode in which it is expected that his majesty's government can prevent the ratification of the agreement entered into by the commissioners, unless by a renewal of negociations. Should this by a renewal or negociations. Should this be agreed to by the respective governments, it is not unlikely that an arrangement may take place, by which the fortifications at Rouse's Point may be restored to the Unitted States as an equivalent for granting to the British colonies a right to the free havigation of the St. Lawrence, which them have good reason to be unwilling to surrender.

N. Y. American.

VOLCANO OF CLAY.

A very remarkable phenomenon has late y attracted the Sicilians and travellers to ly attracted the Sichians and travelless to the eastern declivity of Etna. It is a voi-cano of glay, which has burst forth in a plain at 200 paces from the sea. The creter does not exceed two and a half feet; the shidoes not exceed two and a half feet; the sli-my clay it spouts up, rises six or saven feat and spreads itself in such a manner, that at a mile's distance it forms a marsh of slough. This clay is excellent for pottery.

LATE PHONENGLAND. By the ship Unicern arrived at Palleds phia from Liverpool, bringle Lendon papers to the Oth and Liverpool to the Sth of August Y.

The dairs from Spain, which had read to London, are hipt of Liverpool to the country by the late arrivals to this country by the late arrivals to Gibrakar. It is said in the Morning Chronic that all was than only at Morning Chronic than only at Morning Chronic than only at Morning Chronic than the Chronic than th

Gibrakar, It is said in the Morning Chr-nicle, that all was trangull at Madrid as the 22d July, and that every post comma nicated fresh details of the deleats experenced by the Servite parties. It, the from ces, whose great hopes of anticess based o the issue of the revolt of the guards in the capital. The immediate convocation of the Extraordinary Cortes, and a Conner and do non the frontiers were extractly desired. ed in the whole of the numerous and the getic addresses, which arrived in Main from all quarters, after the defeat of the Guards.

There is much speculation in the man and French papers concerning the object of the Congress to be held at Versu. According to "the current reports in the saloons of the ancient regime" at Paris saloons of the ancient regime", at Pars, the affairs of latly and Greece will be final ly decided at the Congress, and some decisive measures will be adopted with regard to those of Spain. The condition of Italy is to be ameliorated—Naples, Turin and Palermo are to remain under the protection of Austria—Greece, and even Moldavia & Wallachia are to the abandonate. Wallachia, are to be abandoned to their fate, as rebellious against their legitimate Sovereign, the Sublime Porte, &c.

In Ireland, famine and feverstill commit ted their ravages, but some sensible relie had been experienced from the contributions of food, clothing and money transmitted from England.

In Scotland, all was enthusiastic more.

ment in reference to the visit of Georgethe

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. His Majesty this day proceeded in person to prorouge Parliament. At an early hour all the avenues leading to the house of Peers were crowded to excess, and every window in the line of the procession presented

pleasing group of well dressed females.

On taking his seat upon the throne, the
Commons were forthwith summoned to the
bar, and on their arrival his majesty de livered the following speech in a clear an My Lords and Gentlemen-

"I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament, without assuring you how sensible I am of the attention you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you in the coun of this long and laborious session.

"I continue to receive from foreign pour ers the stongest assurances of their friendl disposition towards this country-and have the satisfaction of believing, that the differences which had unfortunately ariser between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte, are in such a train of adjustment as to afford a fair prospect that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.
Gentlemen of the House of Commons, "I thank you for the supplies which yo

sent year, and for the wisdom you have manifested in availing yourselves of the first opportunity to reduce the interest of a part of the national debt; without the least infringement of parliamentary faith. should have been enabled, in consequence

have granted me for the service of the pre

of this, and other measures, to relieve my people from some of their burdens. My Lords and Gentlemen. "The distress which has for some month

past pervaded a considerable portion of freland, arising principally from the failure of that Crop, on which the great body of the population depend for their subsistence,

the population depend for their substitute has deeply affected me
The measures which you have adopted for the relief of the sufferers, meet with my warmest approbation; and, seconded as they have been by the spontaneous and generous efforts of my people, they have most materially contributed to alleviate the pressure of this severe calamity.

"I have the satisfaction of knowing that

these exertions have been justiy appreciated in Ireland, and I entertain a sincere belief, that the benevolence and sympathy so conspicuously manifested upon the pre-sent occasion, will essentially promote the object which I have ever had at hear, that of cementing the connection between every part of the Empire, and uniting in brotherly love and affection all classes and descriptions of my subjects."

House of Commons, August 5.

After some routine business had been gone through, Ggn. Gascoyne presented a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, complaining of the delay of the Government in acknowledging the independence of the Republic Colombia.

GREECE.

GREECE.

A letter from Vienna repeats the account of the landing of 8000 men in Candis, from Egypt, and adds, that the Egyptian & Algerine squadron fell in with 70 Grest versels, 27 of which were taken, and several sunk. On the 30th June, a firmad was published, forbidding the sale of Christian slaves; and another which was immediately put in force, to disarm all the Mussulmans below 18 and above 60 years of age.

Odessa, July 7.

The news of the Captain Pacha's death

The news of the Captain Pacha's death has excited the most enthusiastic joy here; and it is not doubted that this event will have the most beneficial consequences for the Greeks—but it may be imagined what an impression it will make on the mind of the Sultan. We must prepare for terrible consequences. THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, 8th Au-The sales of cotton during the last few

days, have not been quite so limited as might have been approach, from the quit and dull state of the marker but in opini

and dull state of the market—but in opins and dull state of the market—but in opins and New Orleans, they have generally been at a reduction of 1-4 per 15 from the former prices. The buyers of Sea-lajand have my been able to establish the reduction of 1-3 per 15, submitted to at the law ables. In tobacco-there is no attention. A few siles of Montreal for ashes fixes been mide at 37s'per, dwt. year! will not rommand destroy of the accounts of the Landon Grass Market, quote a reduction of the Landon Grass Market, quote a reduction of the Landon Grass Market, at 1-2 per market very doll.

ARYLAND GAZE ET

spolis, Thursday, Sept.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. Tan Apiron analous to improve th more valuable publication, contemp enlarging it to an imperial size. This sertaking within untended with consideration dertaking with a treated with countile expense, and to effect it the sid of subscribers and advertising friends is it pensable. Many of them stand charge his books to a considerable amount. exercise of ordinary justice on their by a liquidation of his claims, will rem erery obstacle to the pro paed undertak with a larger sheet, and greater varied matter. With a view to further this ob he requests all persons indebt. For the per, or printing, to adjust their accoun soon as practicable. In cases where it not be convenient to call at his office this purpose, and where it may not be pay the whole amount due, he inv linquents to remit by mail (at the Ed risk), such portions of their respective counts, as they know to be due, and spare without immediate detriment to th

BOSTON.

Among the Expenses of Boston, for Among the Expenses of Boston, for current year, we notice the following-Public, Classical and Primary Schools, is 500-for a new School House, \$19,000-0il, Lamps, &c. \$10,000-for City Wa

A DECISION In the Legislative Council of Florid motion was made (the objection of a Dele to provide that in the election of a Dele Congress, the United States Sold there should not vote,) and decided in against by the casting vote of the Presid Dr Bronough. The number of soldiers Thomas, according to the Washington see, is about 700, and sufficient, if the sald exercise the privilege, to decide con in favour of any caudidate t

BRAZIL.
The Editor of the National Gazette, " relearn that the Prince Royal in Branspoolaimed himself Emperor of Bra ad that the official document has been and in Philadelphia."

A CLERGYMAN In Connecticut who completed fifty you the work of the Ministry on the 18th March last, states the following sing. hets—that the town in which he performs a popular parochial duties, now contains a popular of 900 souls—that 500 had died wit the preceding half century, and that ? and emigrated from it, during that perion he venerable pastor further states that is lived to bury all his first church,

but four of his first congregation. IN NEW-ENGLAND. Say the papers, the fields are loaded a seedlent Indian corn; uncommonly crops of rye, barley, and oats have been housed Potatoes, and all other veget hority in quality, and the orchards in mont erery direction are literally break down with loads of rich fault, with white they are burthened.

CURIOSITIES. The editor of the Perry Forester says larde, a toad, the roof of a horse's mot tage, a toad, the roof of a horse's mot tage wasp or bees' nest, all petrified i wild stone. This is a wonderfully rare wild stone. This is a wonderfully rare tetion to be presented with at one time a to be hoped the possessor will take chat his wasp nest be kept in its present fid and inanimate state, or he may be strucked.

are curiosities .- N. Y. Amer PRINCE YPSIL ATTI Was the son of a Greek Hospodar (Genoc) of Moldavia —When the Russi oterra that province in Internal that province, in 1811-12, the F peror Anyander took the Hospodar's fall under the protection;—put his sons trailizary school, gave the eldest, the system of this article, a commission, and at ward introduced him into the familie jet of this article, a commission, and aff ward introduced aim into the family was with the Empt or near Dreades, with Moreau was killed by his side; and it ten said, was wounded by the shot wh littled Moreau. For his conduct in Grek insurrection, the Russen Empe ordered his name to be struck of from unylist; and Ypsilanti, hawing the splat stylen in Hungary, was arrested, and my prisoner in the celebrated fortress Mangatz.—Centinel Montgatz .- Centinel

'A DARING PIRATE. A DARING PIKATE.

In Mechanic, Maffet arrived at Charlen, 9 days from Havana.

Schattian Sanchez, captain of a coast

but appeared before the captain of lotted Havana on the 30th August, tated, that on the 8th he was boarded botof Havana on the 30th August, thick, that on the 8th he was boarded that and the state of the was boarded paisage from Montanasa to this play a strange boat, with armed menially succeeded, however, in killing the present of the strange boat, with armed menially succeeded, however, in killing the strange boat of the strange of the strange of the strange of the coasting of the strange of the coasting of the strange of if the tiens in Aont sight,